

REPORT WILL BE AGAINST TRUSTS

Republican Senators Have Lengthy and Spirited Conference

BAD TEMPER WAS SHOWN

Duty on Tea and Increase in Tax on Beer Were Withdrawn

BONDS AND STOCKS TO BE TAXED

Terms of Wilson Bill Relative to Trusts Will Likely Be Continued for the Present—The Report Will Be Adopted by Usual Party Vote.

Washington, July 1.—The republican senators held what they declare to be their last caucus on the tariff bill tonight. The meeting continued for three hours and was productive of important results, which were not reached without a display of considerable feeling. Among the points considered were as follows:

The report of an anti-trust amendment. To withdraw the original finance committee provisions for a duty on tea and an increase of 41 cents per barrel in the tax on beer.

To provide for a tax on bond and stock transactions.

The greater part of the time was given to the proposition for a provision against trusts.

The discussion of this question was opened upon the basis of the report of the judiciary committee in opposition.

The committee had held a meeting during the afternoon during which the whole question was gone over at length with other republican senators, including Messrs. Hanna and Chandler. It was decided that it would be extremely difficult to secure legislation that would be effective and that upon the whole it was impolitic and unwise to undertake it. A report was made according to the caucus and a resolution adopted authorizing the presentation of an amendment providing in express terms for the continuance in effect of the terms of the Wilson bill, which makes it unlawful to form a trust in imported articles.

This report called out some vigorous protests, especially on the part of the western senators, but they were replied to with spirit. It was asserted among other things that the presentation of a new anti-trust provision would lead to a long debate, which could not be afforded at the present time.

The success of the proposition to recede from the increased tax on beer and the temporary duty on tea, led to quite a prolonged discussion of the amount of revenue the bill would yield. Many senators expressed the opinion that the volume would not be equal to a tax on the ordinary government. It was in response to this view that a determination was reached to provide for a tax on stock and bond transactions.

The details of the statement were not agreed on, but were left to the finance committee to perfect. There was decided opposition to a tax on the ordinary bank checks or mortgages. It appeared during the discussion of this branch of the subject that the committee had been supplied today with estimates of the revenue the bill would produce, made by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, who had given the opinion that with an equal volume of imports the bill would produce during the first year of its operation more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the returns under the Wilson law for the first year it was in existence.

Senator Allison said, however, that these figures were misleading, as the imports could not be expected to be so large, and advised his fellow senators on this account not to accept them as any indication of the possibilities of the bill.

GOOD REPORT FOR THE SOUTH

MANY NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED PAST THREE MONTHS.

While Existing Plants Have Been Enlarged—Over Five Hundred New Establishments.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1.—A carefully prepared tabulated report of the industries established in the south for the second quarter of this year has been issued by the Trade Bureau.

These were: Agricultural works, 2; breweries, 2; brick and tile works, 3; cotton and woolen mills, 3; development and improvement companies, 7; distilleries, 1; electric light companies, 4; flour and grain mills, 4; foundries and machine shops, 17; gas plants, 4; ice factories, 6; mines and quarries, 28; natural gas and oil companies, 3; oil mills, 2; phosphate and fertilizer companies, 8; sawmills, 3; waterworks, 50; woodworking plants, 15.

Under the head of miscellaneous are included rice mills, soap factories, sugar mills and refineries, etc., fifty-two, making the total number of industries for the quarter 547.

The report indicates that the varied resources of the south are being more generally utilized and that there are opportunities outside the manufacture of pig iron and the production of cotton.

The Trade Bureau says that one of the encouraging features of the past quarter has been the very general improvement in the equipment and enlargement of the existing plants.

WILL START FOR LONDON TODAY.

United States Monetary Commission To Leave Paris.

Paris, July 1.—The United States monetary commission, headed by Senator Edward Wolcott, of Colorado, will start for London tomorrow.

The commissioners express themselves as being well satisfied with the results of their negotiations here and the general outlook.

MRS. GENERAL COBB IS DYING

WIDOW OF THE GREAT GEORGIAN IS PASSING AWAY.

All Hopes of Recovery Have Been Abandoned and Her Daughters Are Present.

Athens, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. General Thomas R. Cobb, aged seventy-two years, after a long illness at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. A. L. Hull, of this city, is in a dying condition and cannot live many hours.

All hopes of her recovery have been abandoned and the end is near at hand. Her three children—Mrs. A. A. Hull, Mrs. Harry Jackson and Mrs. Hoke Smith—are at her bedside.

INDIANS DRINK PAIN KILLER.

Red Men Are Dying from Preparations Containing Alcohol.

Brainerd, Minn., July 1.—Five Indians, including Chief Wee Sug, are dead at Matt-



HON. H. S. CHAPMAN. He Was Nominated by the Democrats of Ohio to Make the Race for the Governorship.

nee Point, on Mille Lacs lake, and several others are expected to die, as the result of drinking pain killer, hair oil and other preparations containing alcohol.

The Indian payment has been going on there and the red skins gorged themselves with this stuff, which was bought from trading posts. Indian riders are scouring every part of the reservation to bring the band together at the point, and serious trouble may result, as the red skins think Agent Malone is to blame for the deaths and if whiskey can be got there is no telling what will happen.

A party just home from the point say excitement runs high.

WHITE BRIDE, BLACK GROOM.

Daughter of the Late Dr. Shelton MacKenzie Marries a Negro.

Philadelphia, July 1.—The marriage of Miss Constance MacKenzie, a white woman and daughter of the late Dr. Shelton MacKenzie, who until recently was the director of a kindergarten school, to John S. Durham, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the first colored men who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, took place this morning at the bride's residence at East Philadelphia.

It was a quiet home wedding and none but the immediate relatives of both contracting parties were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. McKivker, director of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. He was assisted by Rev. H. L. Phillips, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Crucifixion.

After the ceremony the couple went to the home of the bridegroom and witnessed the marriage of his sister to W. N. Randolph, a colored lawyer, of Pittsburgh.

Later the newly married pair left for Milwaukee, where they will attend the convention of the national educational convention. Durham succeeded the late Frederick Douglass as minister to Haiti.

This bride has been for a prominent education worker. Her father has been an educator and physician.

PEARY GETS THE STEAMER HOPE

Captain Bartlett Will Have the Boat Ready by Wednesday.

St. Johns, N. F., July 1.—Captain John Bartlett today completed negotiations with her owner for the hire of the steamer Hope to convey Lieutenant Peary on his arctic expedition. She will go into dry dock, immediately receive a thorough overhauling and sail for Boston on Wednesday next.

Lieutenant Peary and a party of excursionists will join her about the 15th. The Hope, which is a Sydney for coal, then going north by way of Belle Island, she will land her first party at Resolution island, the second at some point of south-west Greenland, and a third on Whose island, from which Lieutenant Peary will attempt to remove the large meteorite which he discovered on a former expedition.

Captain Bartlett takes with him the same ship, but at a higher reputation stands high as an arctic navigator. The plan is for the Hope to return in September.

LIKED LIFE AT QUARANTINE.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 1.—There was a remarkable money-making business at the quarantine station when the United States physician in charge ordered the release of twenty-nine members of the crew of the ship Braemar, which recently arrived from Shanghai with symptoms of smallpox aboard. The men declined to leave and actually endeavored to persuade the doctor that one of their number was developing symptoms of smallpox. When informed that they would not be paid wages at the quarantine station, they decided to join their ship at Tacoma.

M. HANNA'S PLAN IS COLONIZATION

Republicans Will Rely Largely on Imported Voters in Ohio.

MUST OVERCOME DEFECTIONS

Industries Are To Be Opened To Bring in Alien Laborers.

BUT THE DEMOCRATS ARE ON THE ALERT

Schemes the Republicans Have Been Using Will Fail in the Election This Fall.

By Jos. Ohl.

Columbus, O., July 1.—(Special.)—Colonization is to be the corner stone of Mark



HON. H. S. CHAPMAN. He Was Nominated by the Democrats of Ohio to Make the Race for the Governorship.

Hanna's plan of campaign in Ohio this year.

By colonization and by colonization alone have the republicans any chance to capture the state. Hanna understands the desperate character of the situation that confronts him in his natural desire to keep a grip on the senatorship. He has looked carefully over the field through the eyes of capable and trusted lieutenants and he sees that if the election were to be held today or tomorrow or next week the democrats would sweep everything before them. He sees that of the men who have a right to vote in Ohio, the majority is likely to be against him, no matter what influences he has at his command. In that contingency there is but one thing to do—he must have other voters whom he can control, 50,000 of them or more.

Ohio's Prospective Prosperity.

Money can bring these men to Ohio, but there must be some apparent cause for their coming. Hanna does not understand the shrewdness of his opponents, and he must find some reason, some excuse, "Prosperity" is to furnish that reason. Ohio is to be made to believe that the real thing has struck the Buckeye state, and to that end the idle factories are to be started up, the factories are to once more set the wheels of their idle engines in motion and the republican newspapers are to herald these evidences of prosperity in great headlines.

"Increased forces" are to be noted all about the line. This phrase is relied on to cover up the sins against the election laws. "Increased forces" will mean in reality the importation of thousands of aliens and their colonization in the close counties of the state, where they illegally cast their votes and carry through the republican candidate.

What Hanna Counts On.

Mark Hanna knows the power of money, and there is no practical limit to the quantity he is going to use in this campaign. He has a lot himself, he has a surplus in the coffers of the national committee which he will use, he can fry still more money to there is a big part of his campaign funds to the importation of those votes.

Has Been Worked Successfully.

It is an old game with the republicans. They have worked it time and again, and in its use this year lies the chief danger to democracy. That it is to be resorted to there is not a bit of question. I know it, for I have it very direct that at a conference held after the Toledo convention the Hanna leaders determined upon this colonization as the chief corner stone of the republican plan of campaign. Hanna and Dick were there, Grosvenor's whiskers beamed down on the scene, Johnny Malloy and George Cox and other carefully selected leaders were there, but no man tainted with Forkerism or Kurtzism or Bush-

Continued on Second Page.

COAL MINERS TO GO ON A STRIKE

Eighty-Five Thousand Workmen Will Quit Work at Once.

OVER 250,000 MEN INVOLVED

Walk Out Is To Enforce the Columbus Scale in Four States.

BITUMINOUS WORKERS ARE SUFFERING

Committee Having the Matter in Hand Has Decided To Call Out Nearly One Hundred Thousand Men Within the Next Few Days.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 1.—The Express will say tomorrow:

"Next Sunday or prior to that day circulars will be placed in the hands of all the bituminous miners in the United States, calling them out on a strike. It is estimated that 250,000 men will be involved. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and parts of West Virginia and Kentucky will contribute to the movement. The strike is to enforce the Columbus scale of 60 cents per ton for Pennsylvania, 60 cents for Ohio, 60 cents for Indiana and 55 cents for Illinois.

"When the Columbus scale was adopted it was not thought advisable to attempt its enforcement. A committee was then appointed to take in hand the matter of a strike and to order one as soon as such a course seemed opportune. This committee has decided that the time has come to act."

A Plea for the Miners.

Chicago, July 1.—W. D. Ryan, secretary of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has written an open letter to Senator Mason, which says:

"The stand taken by you in behalf of the patriots in Cuba deserves the commendation of all liberty-loving people, but let me call your attention to the condition of 40,000 of your constituents, the coal miners of Illinois.

"The insane competition inaugurated by the coal operators has brought about a condition of suffering and destitution which was never equaled.

"We have been forced to accept reduction after reduction until the price now paid is so low that the miners cannot earn an average of 75 cents a day, and the mines work on only half a day. Taking an average of \$1 a day and three days' work a week, a miner earns \$12 a month. With a family of five—a fair average—the wife has less than 3 cents for a meal, to say nothing of clothes, rent, etc.

"I doubt if any more lives have been lost in Cuba since the insurrection commenced than in the mines of Illinois during the same time, and I am certain there are no more women and children hanging in Cuba at the present time than among the families of Illinois.

"Do something to put the idle miners of Illinois to work at a fair rate of wages and I will guarantee that every miner in Illinois will contribute at least one day's wages every week for the benefit of the downtrodden people of Cuba."

Union Mills Are Closed.

Pittsburg, July 1.—As the result of the failure of the joint wage conference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Manufacturers, to agree upon a scale at Youngstown conference yesterday, all the union mills are closed down today and between 7,500 and 8,000 men are idle.

WAGES ARE CUT FIFTY PER CENT

Norfolk and Western Make Big Reduction in Pay.

Norfolk, Va., July 1.—(Special.)—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company put into effect today at the shops at its Lambers Point turntable the new scale of wages, making reductions of from 40 to 50 per cent.

Every man employed at the shops here is affected by the reduction, although the principal cuts are on piece work.

The strikers are reduced from \$5 to \$2.50, while wheelers, for which 50 cents was formerly paid, are now rated at 30 cents. The cut is the heaviest ever made by the road, but although they are naturally dissatisfied, the men will continue work, hoping, they say, for a speedy restoration of the old scale.

LIMIT TOO LIGHT FOR OFFENSE.

Kentucky Negro Given Seven Years for Assaulting a Lady.

Glasgow, Ky., July 1.—To Stone, the negro who assaulted Miss Stone, a teacher, in making a public scene and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, the limit of the law.

He will be tried for arson tomorrow in an attempt to set the school house on fire, the penalty for which in twenty years.

A rush was made for him in the courtroom today, but the presence of two companies are here, pressed the lynchers back. The scheme to disarm the soldiers had the right to enact laws to protect both persons and property.

He has been indicted for the conviction and punishment of the offenders should be a bar to recovery of any damage.

MAYOR TOLLY PREVENTS A RIOT.

Negroes Attempt To Rescue a Prisoner at Anderson.

Anderson, S. C., July 1.—(Special.)—Several negroes narrowly averted last evening by the prompt action of Mayor Tolly and the police.

An excursion from Greenville in the morning brought about 400 negroes to Anderson.

In the evening one of the negroes was arrested after being chased and shot at. This angered his companions, who rushed to his rescue. A general row followed, clubs were freely used and many pistols were in sight. Ten or twelve arrests were made, which quelled the disturbance.

ARRANGING FOR THE MEETING.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1.—(Special.)—Dr. Willis Westmoreland of Atlanta, president of the Tri-state Medical Society, was in this city today to confer with the secretary, Dr. Frank Trester Smith, of this city, with reference to the programme to be observed by the society on the occasion of its meeting at Nashville in October.

The programme will be announced in a few days.

ROCKHILL MAY BE SENT TO GREECE

The President, It Is Said, Has Made This Selection.

WAS NOT A PARTY NOMINATION

New Minister Has Had Great Experience in Diplomatic Service.

DID GOOD WORK IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Was Appointed by Cleveland as Assistant Secretary and Held Place Until Relieved by Day.

Washington, July 1.—It is understood the president has selected W. W. Rockhill, late assistant secretary of state, for the post

TURKEY DEMANDS THESSALY

AMBASSADOR NOTIFIED THAT SULTAN WANTS TERRITORY.

The Country Belongs to the Conqueror, Says the Turk, by Virtue of Conquest.

London, July 1.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople dated Wednesday says:

Tewfik Pasha will announce to the ambassadors of the powers tomorrow (Thursday) that the cabinet maintains the indefensible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of conquest.

London, July 1.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that Edhem Pasha, commander in chief of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, has tendered his resignation of command to the sultan on the

GEORGIA LAWYERS ASK FOR REFORMS

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CHANGES WILL BE DEMANDED

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HAL LEWIS PAVES WAY TO DEBATE

He Reads Magnificent Paper on "Is Lynch Law Due to Defects in Our Criminal Law," Which Will Be Generally Discussed Today.

Warm Springs, Ga., July 1.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—The lawyers and judges and lawmakers of the state who are temporarily quartered here have taken up the proposed reform in the criminal law of Georgia and there is every reason to believe that when the Georgia Bar Association adjourns it will have fathered some definite, positive and potent action on the line pointed out by The Constitution.

Just what this action will be it is impossible to forecast, because the lawyers the judges and the lawmakers hold radically different views on the subject, and it may be no easy matter to bring them together. But the committee hereafter to be appointed will be given some sort of a reform measure to be laid before the next legislature, and no one doubts that it will be speedily enacted into law.

Nearly everybody believes that reform is needed and it is as to the remedy and not as to the existence of the disease that the delegates differ. There is a small minority, however, which asserts that the present law is all right, and it is likely that they will be heard from when Judge Dorsey's committee report is presented tomorrow.

The leader of this minority is Chief Justice Simmons. He is not a leader in any aggressive sense, but he does not believe that the fault of which so many people complain lies with the law.

"I think that our present statutes are all right," he said this afternoon to a little group of judicial dignitaries on the porch of the convention hall, "and I shall oppose any such change as is suggested in the present rabid attack. Our courts operate quickly and effectively and the machinery of the law works as smoothly in Georgia as it does in any other state in the union—a good deal more smoothly than in some. Perhaps, too, much advantage is given the accused, but that is ancient law and not Georgian. I feel that we are all too free to criticize our courts."

Simmons Leads Minority.

Judge Simmons's view is held by a few others, but the large majority do not agree with him in saying that changes in the law would not facilitate the business of the courts, and that such an accomplishment would put a stop to lynch law and other outbursts of mob violence.

Judge Dorsey, whose committee report is awaited with much interest, has not yet arrived, but Attorney General Terrell, a member of the committee and one who contributed his suggestions to Judge Dorsey throughout their mutual investigations, has attended every session of the association up to date. Tonight I asked his opinion on the proposed reform, and he said:

"I have given some consideration to this question, and have about reached the conclusion that the most practical and satisfactory solution would be the establishment of separate criminal courts. This plan could be put into operation with very little if any additional cost. For instance, the number of superior court circuits in the state should be reduced to one-half the present number, and each circuit given a judge for each civil division, and a judge for each criminal division. In this way the best interests of the community involved in litigation would not be interfered with by reason of criminal trials, and the perpetrators of crime could be given a speedy trial. Whilst it might be contended that fixed times for the criminal courts, the law might provide for the convening of the courts at such times, as the judge might think necessary for disposing of the criminal business."

"As a further reform in the matter of criminal procedure it would be well to so change the law as to make the ruling of the judge of the superior court upon all motions to continue final, and not reviewable in the supreme court. The law at present provides that all motions to continue shall be addressed to the discretion of the trial judge, but the construction placed upon this law is that most all questions of continuance are reviewable in the supreme court, and it is practically impossible to place in the record for the supreme court a perfect photograph of the motion and the circumstances connected with it at the time the trial judge passes upon it. The only objection that could be urged to this plan is that it places too much power in the trial judge. But it is no more power than the trial judges exercised before the organization of the supreme court. The judge of the superior court would never refuse to continue the case when the facts demanded it."

Mr. Terrell's suggestion is the most unique yet advanced, and it may be the one which the committee will recommend to the convention.

Another popular one comes from Thomas B. Felner, who has talked it up briskly among the delegates and secured a strong support. Mr. Felner says:

"In my judgment the criminal law can be reformed by the judges, to a considerable extent, in its administration. Courts of last resort should try cases on their substantial merits, instead of on

Continued on Third Page.

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Continued on Third Page.

LUMBER TARIFF IS CUT ONE-HALF

Finance Committee Has Suffered Three Unexpected Reverses.

TARIFF MAKING IS NOT EASY

Teller Presents Amendment Putting Pine on the Free List.

VERY CLOSE VOTING MARKED THE WORK

Cotton Bagging and Cotton Ties Will Not Be Taxed While Pine Pays Only a Dollar.

Washington, July 1.—The finance committee suffered several unexpected reverses during the progress of the tariff bill today, being defeated on three important votes.

Cotton bagging was placed on the free list, 20 to 25, and cotton also by a vote of 29 to 23.

The duty on white pine lumber was reduced from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000, 32 to 31.

The amendment on pine occasioned the greatest surprise and led to a general breaking up of the party lines on both sides of the chamber.

During the early stages of the debate the duty on lumber, including pine, was placed at after a protracted contest.

Today Mr. Teller returned to the contest and moved to place white pine lumber on the free list. The amendment was defeated by the close vote of 32 to 34, four republicans, Baker, Carter, Hansbrough and Quay, joining with the democrats, populist and silver republicans in the affirmative.

Three democrats, McHenry, Bacon and Martin, voted with the republicans in the negative.

The bill is now completed with the exception of the reciprocity section and some comparatively minor paragraphs. Much progress was made today in clearing up the detached paragraphs heretofore passed over.

Only three of these, the coal tariff, ash and tile, remained, so that the reciprocity and brief internal revenue and administration are all that is left of the bill to be disposed of before the final vote is taken.

The tariff bill was taken up promptly. Mr. Allison reported back the amendment yesterday, allowing a drawback on coal on coal used in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Mr. Vest interposed with the statement that the democratic senators were being asked if they would permit the tariff bill to pass when as a matter of fact they were making no objection. "Now," said he, "the coal tariff was brought up again and was to go over."

Mr. Allen interposed a further amendment allowing a drawback on coal not only to vessels but to the inhabitants of the United States.

"Does that mean free coal?" asked Mr. Clark, of Wyoming.

"Yes, free coal," said Mr. Allen, who argued that the people were as much entitled to the benefit of free coal as were the owners of vessels.

Coal for American Vessels. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, stated that this was not a question of free coal, but simply one as to giving American vessels the same advantage enjoyed by foreign vessels. There was no sentiment for free coal in his part of the country, yet he believed that the United States should receive the benefit.

"But should not the people receive the benefit of the coal?" asked Mr. Allen.

Mr. Platt answered that by saying that their protection no consumer suffered one penny.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Clark were involved in a sharp personal colloquy concerning the former's references to pauper labor in coal mines. Mr. Clark indignantly resented the implied insult to the coal miners and Mr. Allen disclaimed any such purpose. The discussion was continued in the condition of the miners of Wyoming, Washington, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Mr. Allen asserted that the coal miners were the lowest class of labor in the country and the contract labor laws were defied by the importation of pauper miners from abroad.

After further debate Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected and the committee amendment allowing drawbacks to American vessels was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, gave notice of a comprehensive amendment, providing for the assignment of a commission of three to make an investigation of all questions relating to the tariff, the condition of industries which are affected by the tariff; the condition of the industries abroad, which compete with the domestic industries; the difference in labor cost here and abroad; also to make an analysis of the schedules of this tariff with a view to correcting any inequalities which may exist. The result of the inquiry is to be reported to the secretary of the treasury and to congress.

The proposed amendment putting cotton bagging on the free list was then considered at length. Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, had previously given notice of an amendment, as follows:

"Cotton bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all materials suitable for covering cotton composed wholly or in part of hemp, flax, jute or jute yarns."

Both Parties Split. Mr. Pettus spoke in support of it, saying he desired to avoid a party contest and expected to secure republican votes.

Mr. White moved to extend the amendment to burlaps and grain bags made of burlap. The debate was protracted and in the main technical.

Mr. Mantle, of Montana, and Mr. White supported the amendment and Mr. Perkins, of California, opposed it.

As finally amended the proposed paragraph is as follows:

"Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, burlap or hemp, plain and woven fabrics, bags and sacks made of cotton or hemp yarns by whatever name known, burlaps and bags for grain made of burlap."

This form the amendment was agreed to 30 to 23. The affirmative vote was democratic with Messrs. Allen, Cannon, Heitfeld, Kyle, Mantle and Perkins.

The negative vote was republican, with the exception of Mr. Jones, of Nevada.

Mr. Bacon's amendment placing cotton ties on the free list was then considered. After a brief explanation by Mr. Bacon, the vote was taken and the amendment agreed to. The vote in detail was substantially the same as the previous vote.

Charcoal was struck from the free list. An amendment placing the free list on charcoal was introduced by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, having been taken from the dutiable list by a close vote some weeks ago. The committee paragraph relating to

oils on the free list was agreed to as reported. Cocosnut oil was taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list at 3/4 cents a pound.

Paragraph 22, placing on the free list resins and turpentine, was agreed to with slight modifications.

The paragraph relating to the personal effects of persons arriving in the United States was modified so that effects taken abroad by sea or land should be exempted, while effects acquired abroad and admissible free are to be limited to \$100.

The iron paragraph was further changed, making the reference to manganese ore as follows:

"Manganese ore containing less than four per cent of iron, in dry state, \$1 per ton."

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SEEK WANTS THE JOURNAL CORRECTED

Kentucky Congressman Precipitates a Warm Debate in House.

OTHERS ARE DRAWN INTO IT

Simpson and Bailey Fire Hot Words at Each Other.

DINGLEY HAS HIS SAY IN THE MATTER

Discussion Was Interesting, but the Republicans Had the Voting Their Own Way.

Washington, July 1.—Mr. Settle, democrat, of Kentucky, after the journal had been read in the house today, raised a question as to the truth of the journal of Monday's proceedings by offering an amendment to correct the journal so as to make it show that the speaker in a pursuance of the rule heretofore adopted declared the house adjourned until Thursday.

Upon this amendment he got the floor and proceeded with an extended speech on the general question of the power of the house to adjourn over three days at a time. He averred that he offered the amendment in a non-technical spirit, but that the journal might merely reflect the truth. "You can vote for it," said he, addressing the republican side, "without reference to your political affiliations, your kind of republicanism, voluntary or involuntary, previous or not existing." (Laughter.)

Mr. Settle declared that his side had opposed this rule.

Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, observed sarcastically that one gentleman on his side, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, had not opposed it.

"I suggest that the gentleman from Kansas go and inform himself as to the facts," ejaculated Mr. Bailey, with some temper.

Mr. Settle then rose and said that he had read the journal and that it was a "rotten piece of work" and that he was "rotten" himself.

"Gentlemen must not interrupt each other nor make unreasonable requests of each other."

Mr. Settle, under the rules, had an hour in which to argue his motion. He discussed the power of the house to adjourn without a quorum and the question of the speaker's duty in such a case.

Several times points of order were made. Mr. Settle's remarks were irrelevant to the amendment and the speaker intervened to speak of public opinion.

"We have always respected public opinion," said the latter, "and we think it proper to lay before you for your information and guidance." (Democratic applause.)

"But what has the question of Armageddon to do with the question of adjournment?" Mr. Dingley asked. Speaker Reed, whereat the republicans laughed, declared that the speaker was not to be a general demagogue.

Mr. Dingley then rose and said that he was not a demagogue and that he was not a republican.

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SALOONS TO CLOSE ON NEXT MONDAY

Liquor Cannot Be Sold in Atlanta on July 5th.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION

The Chief of Police Advised To Close Up the Barrooms.

SOME OF THE DEALERS MAKE A PROTEST

Test Cases May Be Made—The Official Letter Which the City Attorney Sent to Chief Connolly.

There will be no saloons open in Atlanta on next Monday.

The city attorney has decided that the law prohibiting the opening of barrooms on the 4th of July will apply on Monday, although that day is the 5th of the month.

For several days past the liquor dealers in the city have been congratulating themselves on the fact that the Fourth of July would fall on Sunday, and that the celebration of the day of independence having been scheduled to take place on Monday they would have an extra large sale on that day.

But all this calculation has been knocked in the head, and the saloons doors will be closed on Sunday, the 4th, and Monday, the 5th.

The matter received local attention yesterday when the following letter was sent under official seal to the chief of police by the city attorney:

City Attorney's Opinion.

"Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1897.—Hon. A. B. Connolly, Chief of Police, Dear Sir: Some members of the police force and several saloon keepers have inquired of me whether the saloons have to close next Monday, the 5th of July, the 4th of July falling on Sunday."

"I write therefore and suggest that they ought to be closed. The ordinance, section 100, makes the 4th—Monday—a public holiday and the saloons have to close next Monday, the 5th of July, the 4th of July falling on Sunday."

"I write therefore and suggest that they ought to be closed. The ordinance, section 100, makes the 4th—Monday—a public holiday and the saloons have to close next Monday, the 5th of July, the 4th of July falling on Sunday."

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ORNAMENT BEAT TILLO IN A DRIVE

Finish a Whip and Spur Event, Neither Horse Being Spared.

CLAYTON MADE PLUCKY FINISH

Made the Mile and Quarter in 2:08 1-2 Minutes.

OKLEY DERBY DRAWS A LARGE CROWD

Dr. Catlett Led When First the Runners Went Past the Grand Stand. Other Races.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Ornament is a triple derby winner. He won that distinction today in the Okley derby after one of the most exciting struggles ever seen on the local track.

Tillo, the great three-year-old from Turkey Bros' string, forced the mighty son of Imp. Order to a head in the big event of today and in one more jump the race would have resulted in Tillo's favor. Over 10,000 people witnessed the running of the derby and a resounding cheer went up when the judges hung up Ornament's number as the winner of the hardest struggle the gallant racer ever put up.

The track was in perfect shape and the race was a pretty contest throughout. At the drop of the flag Ornament was the first to show with the others in a close bunch. As the field passed the grand stand Dr. Catlett was a nose in front of Ornament. Going the next quarter of a mile Dr. Catlett increased his lead to two lengths, but gave up the six-furlong pole in favor of Boanerges. As the bunch turned in the back stretch bound for home, Ornament was seen to move up and in the stretch he was one length in front.

The real race was on. Tillo came from fourth place and Williams made a desperate effort to overtake the leader, but Tillo was too fast for him, and Clay, who worked with whip and spur, was unable to keep his mount in front.

Suddenly Tillo regained his speed and was again after the leader and came gamely every jump, but could not head the great Ornament, who by a fierce drive managed to hold on enough to win by a short lead from Tillo, who beat Fleischman six lengths.

The distance, a mile and a quarter, was run in 2:08 1/2. The French mutuels were tried for the first time at Okley today and received considerable play. There were also twelve books in line.

First race, six furlongs—Panmure, 30 to 1; Gelsier, 7 to 2; second, Boanerges, 6 to 1; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

Second race, five furlongs—Pinar del Rio, 15 to 1; Allen, 9 to 5; second, George C, 5 to 2; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Raccoon, 2 to 1; Hampton, 9 to 1; second, Swing, 4 to 1; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

Fourth race, the Okley Derby, mile and a quarter—Ornament, 2 to 1; Clay, 10 to 1; second, Fleischman, 12 to 1; third, Tillo, 12 to 1.

Fifth race, one mile—Ruff, 2 to 1; second, Serrano, 4 to 5; second, The Soaman, 10 to 1; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Don Fulano, 3 to 1; Tillo, 7 to 1; second, Claspie, 10 to 1; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

Races at Okley, Friday, July 2; first race at 2 o'clock.

Second race, five furlongs—Pinar del Rio, 15 to 1; Allen, 9 to 5; second, George C, 5 to 2; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Raccoon, 2 to 1; Hampton, 9 to 1; second, Swing, 4 to 1; third, Tillo, 10 to 1.

DEAD, DEAD, DEAD! SOUND THE DIRGE!

This is the Funeral Cry of Jim Barrett on Populism.

POPULISTS HAVE NO PARTY

Augusta Leader Declares That All Is Lost to People's Party.

TOM WATSON IS ALONE IN HIS GLORY

It is Said That He Will Be an A. P. A. and Will Leave the Party Which He Has Led So Long.

"The populist party is dead. Its coffin was built at St. Louis and its interment will come at Nashville."

Colonel Jim Barrett, of Augusta, who has been one of the most prominent members of the people's party in Georgia, was speaking. He was on the last state ticket and has been the tower of populist strength in the south district.

Colonel Barrett declares that the party to which he has been allied for so many years will disintegrate and that the forces which are to destroy it have been at work for a long while.

"If you newspaper fellows had keener eyes you ought to have seen that there were not a hundred delegates at that convention last week. The funeral dirge was sounded then. All of us knew that there would be no hope for reorganizing the party again. It is gone and there is no hope."

"What will become of the remnant? Well, that is hard to say. I suppose a part, if McKinley will offer them the proper pop, will go over to the republicans and ally themselves with that party. There will be a large crowd which will go in with the American Protective Association gang."

As for Hines, Ellington, Peck, Carter and the more intelligent leaders they will come back to democracy, for that is the party for southern men if they are going into any party. As for myself, if I am going to eat any kind of dog I had rather eat democratic dog."

"I suppose I shall go back to the democratic party. I am not going in with the black crowd, you can bet that."

As to the fight which has been made on him in Augusta, Colonel Barrett has some significant revelations to make.

"It's because I have refused to go in with this American Protective move," he said. "I have upon certain occasions said what I thought of that order, and because the populists in Richmond have taken up the American Protective Association doctrine they are now trying to call me a traitor to Watson."

"I have known for a long time that Watson leaned toward the American Protective Association, but I have no idea that he will publicly take up the movement. He is opposed to secret orders, but I believe that he will control it and use it as a kind of engine to carry out his wishes."

Just as Alexander Stephens did, you know, with the know-nothing party. He did not seem to enter into it but was said to have controlled it.

"No, the party is dead. Its fate is sealed and its doom is near. I can't say how far the American Protective Association idea will govern them. It may take hold in the cities, but the farmers will go back to democracy, they will come back to the old party and fight out their battles in their without the leadership of such selfish individuals as those for whom they have fought."

This statement from Colonel Barrett is the most startling news of a political nature which has come forth for some time. It has been rumored that the party would split, and that the elements of American Protection Associationism would enter into it, but this is the first statement which has come from a prominent leader that the populist party is at last defunct.

Colonel Barrett predicts that the convention which will come in Nashville next Monday will be the last gathering the populists as a party will ever have. He says the cause is dead and will never be revived.

"BLOODY THIRTIETH" TO MEET
Will Hold Its Annual Reunion at Riverdale July 30th.

The famous regiment known as the "Bloody Thirtieth" will hold its annual reunion on the 30th of July at Riverdale, fifteen miles from Atlanta. Special trains will be run from Atlanta over the Atlanta and Florida railroad, and cheap rates will be given to the people who want to attend.

The reunion of this well-known regiment will be a great event among the confederate veterans. The "Bloody Thirtieth" won renown at the battle of Chickamauga, when nearly every man was shot down in the desperate fight. Those who live to hold the reunion are the survivors of that fearful day, and because of the fact that nearly every man in the regiment was either killed or wounded while doing gallant fighting, the regiment has been given the name of the "Bloody Thirtieth."

The reunion has always been a memorable occasion. Thousands of people attend every year, and always several hundred go from Atlanta.

The call for the reunion, which has just been issued, is a circular from the annual reunion of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment will be held at Riverdale, Clayton county, on Friday, July 30, 1897. All survivors of the regiment are requested to attend. Distinguished confederate veterans are expected to be present. Railroads will give reduced rates.

"Macon, Griffin, Butts, Clayton, Fayette, Douglas and Campbell county papers, please copy."
"T. A. WARD, President."
"A. P. Adamson, Secretary."

VIOLATED AN ORDINANCE.
Sanitary Inspector Discovery at the Police Barracks.

A sanitary inspector discovered yesterday that the police department was violating one of the city ordinances regulating sanitary matters.

There is at the police barracks a sink which is connected by an open pipe with the rain water lead. The sink is on the roof and is used for washing spittoons.

The sanitary officer notified the chief of police and he promised to have the matter fixed at once.

"We are law abiding citizens," said the chief, "and we will see that the city does not hereafter violate one of her own ordinances."

Some Current Topics Pictorially Presented.



Lawyers and Teachers at Warm Springs. Busy Day with the Black Committee. Mt. Zion Lodge Celebrated Its Fiftieth Anniversary. Tom Watson and the Georgia Delegation Leave for Nashville.

WATSON WILL LEAD NASHVILLE REVOLT

The Georgia Populist Leader Will Be There Large as Life.

HE WILL MAKE SPARKS FLY
Meeting Promises To Be the Hottest Event of the Year.

TOM WILL MAKE THINGS VERY WARM
And the Meeting Will Result in Disruption of Populists or in a New Party.

Tom Watson will lead the populist rebellion in the first determined battle against the party organization which will be made by the national conference at Nashville "next week."

Tom is going. He has bought and paid for his ticket, and when the cow horn is blown to summon the hosts together in Tennessee's capital on Monday he will be there. Once more populists will see their idol at the front. Once more his fearless and aggressive words and deeds shall deny the rumor that he has deserted the populists.

Watson will go to Nashville in that quiet, unpretentious way of his, but he will go with the firm determination of having his presence known at the conference. He will be in his glory. There will be fighting. His bold, combative spirit delights in fighting and he will be happy. Then he will be fighting a hated enemy. Watson was never happier than he will be when he strikes Marion Butler and his party.

Watson has his knife sharpened. Down there at Thomson he has been busy for many long weeks strapping away on the weapon. That knife will certainly be used on Marion Butler and it may be used to sever the populists from their party organization. The populists say that the organization is a mere sham, a mere party. They say that the leaders such as Watson Butler are entirely separate from populist sentiment.

New Party May Be Formed.
A new party, or new leaders, is demanded. The conference will bring one or the other. The followers of the people's party say they have enough of the present national executive committee. They must have new men at the helm.

They want Tom Watson. He is recognized as the people's champion. He is the man who can keep intact the populist party. He is the man who can lead the party to victory. He is the man who can lead the party to victory.

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TO MAKE FARMERS NOW THEIR PURPOSE

Mr. J. Pope Brown To Call His Committee Together.

THEY WILL VISIT MISSISSIPPI
Goes to That State To Investigate Agricultural Methods.

HUNNICUTT ALSO MAKES THE TRIP
They Will Report to the Joint Committee Which Will Make Recommendations.

Hon. J. Pope Brown and Professor J. B. Hunnicutt, of the department of agriculture of the State university, left last night for Columbus, Miss., where they will investigate the agricultural college of that state.

The trip is made by Mr. Brown preparatory to the investigation of the joint committee as to the appropriation received by the University of Georgia from federal sources.

At the last session of the legislature Mr. Brown introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee which was to go into the agricultural department of the State university and find out what was being done with the money appropriated by the federal government for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Brown is now president of the State agricultural college and is much interested in the practical development of the agricultural college at the university.

"No, our investigation will have no connection with the Black Committee. I do not suppose they will cover the same ground. Our examination will probably not last more than a day, and I doubt if it will take us that long. It is all foolishness to say that we are going to the Black Committee. I intend to make our examination thoroughly independent, without any reference."

To Study Agriculture.
Some time ago Mr. Brown communicated with General Stephen D. Lee, who is at the head of the Mississippi Agricultural college, stating that he wished to visit the place for the purpose of making a study of the methods there.

General Lee replied that he would be glad to receive Mr. Brown, and stated that he would do all within his power to give him information they needed.

"I am of the opinion," Mr. Brown, yesterday, "that a kind of manual course in agriculture is needed. I think that agriculture from a practical standpoint should be taught. The theory is all right but we want to know how the boys can be sent to be turned out real farmers, who they can be taught to work with their own hands."

Professor Hunnicutt and myself will investigate the State Agricultural college, and if there are any recommendations to be made for the benefit of the university, we will make them. I do not think the boys will take to make the trip, but I shall call the committee together as soon as I return."

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE
During Judge Andy's performance yesterday afternoon a white man, testifying against a negro boy and caused a conviction. The witness left the courtroom followed by a crowd of negroes, a negro woman who knows every belgian block on Deatur street, Jesse had become incensed because a white man had sworn against a boy of her color. She had been outside the courtroom and told him that he had sworn to a lie.

In less than a pair of minutes Jesse found herself standing before Judge Andy in the courtroom. She had been another pair of minutes and had been sent to the stockade for thirty days.

Gave Him a Second Dose.
A Russian Jew runs a store on Deatur street with a whitewashed front, and he is the police court neighbor and all a prosecutor. He was there yesterday and he had Boykin Smith, a negro boy, arrested for fighting his son. The negroes seem to have a spite against Cohen and he always makes out his cases.

Boykin Smith stood convicted and the recorder took a line of the stock and costs. Boykin was angry and as he walked away he said:

"Wait till I get out of the stockade and I will kill you for this."

The recorder heard the remark and he called Boykin back and said:

"I will give you a second dose and put you in the stockade for thirty days."

Boykin is silent as he walked away the second time.

Knife, Razor and Rocks.
Tom Pitts and Ed Eastman, two Deatur street negro swells, were arraigned for engaging in a fight in a barroom.

It was shown that Tom had a knife and Ed a razor with a handle as white as the beautiful snow. They cursed and swore and pawed the earth, but there was no battle until the judge bailed them and secured an armful of bricks with which he attempted to extinguish Ed's earthly life, or at least disfigure it.

The recorder fined Tom \$10 and dismissed the case against Ed.

But as Ed was about to start triumphantly from the courtroom, he "offered" him back and said there was an old case against him.

The recorder heard the remark and he called Boykin back and said:

A Cop His Nemesis.

Will Nesbit, a half-grown negro, was arrested by Patrolman Dobbins for idling and loitering. The officer swore that Will was one of about twenty negroes who loaf in Lynch's alley.

"Every time Will sees a policeman he tries to catch him," said the officer, "and I made up my mind to catch him this morning, and I did."

"The police don't do me right," explained the prisoner. "Here I sit outside the stockade, where I've been for thirty days, and now they let me go. When did you get out?" asked the recorder.

"Yesterday," was the reply. Judge Andy decided to let him off, but thirty days if he was sent up for the next few days or they may not be filed for several weeks.

The Georgia Co-operative Loan Company was organized in 1890. One of the moving spirits in the organization of the company was J. D. Proctor, who was made the company's business and general manager. He has been collecting the assets slowly since his appointment, and he now finds that the company is in a very poor condition of the directors of the company, who were supposed to have the management of the company in their hands. An order of court has been secured which authorizes Receiver Nutting to bring suits against the directors of the company.

Several months ago Mr. E. Nutting was appointed permanent receiver of the company and he was given all authority of the superior court to wind up the company's business and collect in the assets. He has been collecting the assets slowly since his appointment, and he now finds that the company is in a very poor condition of the directors of the company, who were supposed to have the management of the company in their hands. An order of court has been secured which authorizes Receiver Nutting to bring suits against the directors of the company.

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RECEIVER WILL SUE THE OLD DIRECTORS

Georgia Co-operative Loan Company
Litigation Takes a New Turn.

ORDER OF COURT IS GRANTED

Receiver Nutting Will File Suit in a Few Days To Recover Assets.

NEGLECTED CONDUCT WILL BE CHARGED

It is Claimed That the Members of the Board of Directors Did Not Properly Attend to Business.

The directors of the Georgia Co-operative Loan Company may find themselves in hot water before the end of the week, and suits may be filed against all the directors of the company by the receiver.

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there are no others!!!

nor any "just as good"—beware of the tricks of trade—look out for vile imitations of

"canadian club" whisky.

the only whisky in the world that is bottled under government supervision and whose age, purity and genuineness are certified to by revenue stamp over the neck of each bottle.

bluthenthal & bickart,

"b. & b."

general southern agents.

all kinds of fine whiskies.

OPIMUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 S. Pryor St.

There is nothing just as good as AFRICANA for Rheumatism or any other Blood Disease, so demand it and do not permit your Druggist to sell you some substitute. Thousands of people who have been sufferers for years, and who have long ere this given up all hope could be restored to health again by taking AFRICANA, the wonderful Blood Purifier. It never fails.

A SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

EXPERT and Scientific Treatment can be obtained of one who has had 20 years' experience in the treatment of the following Private Diseases:

Gonorrhea, Stricture, Syphilis, Eczema, Herpes, Scrophulous, Gleet, Spermatorrhea, Hydrocele, Varicocele, and Chronic Blood Poison. In both male and female.

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The only through car line. Tourist Sleepers Atlanta to San Francisco.

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JOHN A. GEE,

General Passenger Agent.

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And see if you don't need a new one. Also a Lawn Sprinkler, Nozzle, Couplings, etc. I have them in all shapes and styles, at the lowest prices.

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WILL MAKE APPEAL

Horne-English Litigation Will Be Carried to the Supreme Court.

LUMPKIN'S DECISION NOT FINAL

Captain Ellis Gives an Interesting History of the Case and States Why It Will Be Appealed.

The decision of Judge Lumpkin in the Horne-English litigation against Captain English, as administrator, finding that he was liable for \$21,888.40, will be carried to the supreme court and the defense attorneys say that the fight is by no means finished and the decision is not final if the supreme court will intervene.

The case will be carried to the supreme court at once and it will be in that body that the fight will be made for the final decision. Captain Ellis stated yesterday that the matter would not rest by any means in its present condition, but that the fight would be continued, as he was not satisfied with the decision, neither are his colleagues in the case with him. Captain English, as administrator of the estate of the late C. D. Horne, is represented by Ellis & Gray, Rosser and Carter and J. L. Hopkins & Sons, and the plaintiff is represented by Dorsey, Browner & Howell and Arthur Heyman.

"I can't understand why such prominence is being given Captain English in the two lawsuits which are pending against him," said Captain Ellis yesterday. "In one case he bought a lot of brick and in the other on Alabama street about fifteen years ago, at what, at the time of the purchase, was considered full price. The lot to the city was examined for him by an attorney and a large interest in it, on account of the punk his efforts were unwavering and what was considered sound business judgment was not sought to be turned into personal liability. He sold some stock in the bridge and axle works for part cash and part credit. The stock, by his own individual efforts, realized \$5,000 in money and the remainder in notes, amounting to \$5,000, and all the stock was retained as security."

The court has held that he was liable for the \$5,000 because the security he took was worthless. In other words, he got \$5,000 for the stock, but the stock was worthless and he is held liable for \$5,000 more because of it. The able judge who so often holds this to be the law and held according to his convictions. The supreme court will be asked to finally pass upon the question."

"Captain English has used every effort to save money for the Horne estate, which is a good business man could make and he and his heirs differ as to what the law is on the question."

TEACHERS FROM CONVENTION.

The Atlanta Delegation Back from Trip to Warm Springs.

The Atlanta teachers returned yesterday from the teachers' convention at Warm Springs. They all came back enthusiastic over the success of the convention and the delightful time they had at the springs.

Major Slaton, in speaking of the convention, said that it was the best of the kind he had ever attended. "There were representatives from every county in the state, or about three hundred teachers. There were a great many questions to come up this year, but the teachers were greatly interested in and they all came prepared to take part and the consequence was that we had a very successful convention. There were about thirty teachers there from Atlanta and the last day of the convention, we all enjoyed them greatly."

"It is probable that we will meet next year at the place on Cumberland island. This, however, is in the hands of the executive committee and if they do not make the right kind of arrangements with the railroad, we may go back to Warm Springs. It is better located for the teachers to get to and it is a delightful place."

The sessions of the convention were well attended and much useful work was done. The first day of the convention, everybody would make a bee line for the bath and then the fun would begin. The bath is the best in the country and we all enjoyed them greatly."

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TWO SCHOOL BOARDS

Jonesboro Has One To Spare, but Which Is the One?

JUDGE CANDLER HAD A HAND

But He Acted Innocently on the Request of Two Citizens Who Got in Ahead of Public Meeting.

The thriving city of Jonesboro, the county seat of Clayton, is stirred up just at present over a political sensation which bids fair to disrupt its public school system.

The trouble grew out of an appointment made by Judge John S. Candler. There are at present two boards of education, one selected by the people and the other appointed by Judge Candler. The question is which will remain in office.

In 1912 a board of education for Jonesboro was created by the legislature, and in the act it was provided that the members should be appointed by the superior court judge of the circuit. While it was by no means necessary, it has been the custom for the citizens of Jonesboro to nominate the members of the board and send the names to the judge for ratification.

It was discovered some weeks ago that the terms of the members of the board of education then in office expired on January 1, 1917. As soon as this was discovered, a mass meeting of the citizens of Jonesboro was called for June 14th, but when the hour for the meeting arrived, so few people had come that the meeting was declared postponed until June 25th, which was last Tuesday.

On Monday, however, Messrs. J. O. Hightower and E. M. Blalock went before Judge Candler, and according to report, represented themselves as a committee from the people of Jonesboro and had the following gentlemen appointed as members of the new board: J. O. Hightower, E. M. Blalock, J. A. Morrow, C. H. Hutchison, A. C. Blalock, W. T. Kinsey, W. R. Ward, L. W. Cousins and W. B. Stewart.

With the commissions of the new board in their pockets, Mr. Hightower and Mr. Blalock returned to Jonesboro, and saying nothing about the appointment which they had asked for, attended the meeting of the citizens Tuesday night and participated in the nominations made by the people for the board. These nominations are as follows: J. O. Hightower, E. M. Blalock, J. A. Morrow, C. H. Hutchison, A. C. Blalock, W. T. Kinsey, W. R. Ward, L. W. Cousins and W. B. Stewart.

Yesterday morning it was announced by Judge Candler, and all yesterday it was the talk of the town, that Judge Candler will be asked to rescind his appointments of last Monday and ratify the nominations made by the people.

No objection is made to the men who were named by Judge Candler, nor is it believed that he intended to ignore the popular choice in the matter, but some of the citizens who object to the manner in which the appointments were made and the board which was appointed by Judge Candler with the exception of two or three.

The election of the new board was held on the first Tuesday in July and the citizens were very anxious to have the matter settled before the new board met. The following medals and scholarships were awarded to the students of the school: P. Rosenberg, first medal; John Elly; second medal; first medal; Clinton Hunter; third medal; first medal; Clinton Hunter; third medal; William L. Martin.

The school was selected in preference to several other well known brands now on the market. The present management of the school is a very good one and has made rapid strides in pushing their work to the front. They have had a good thing, and they "pushed it along," to success, as the contract awarded them today will show. The school is a superior article, having received a gold medal at the New Orleans and Atlanta exhibitions, and it is safe to say that the "Gold Medal Brand" will be more than ever in demand. The school is a very good one and has made rapid strides in pushing their work to the front. They have had a good thing, and they "pushed it along," to success, as the contract awarded them today will show. The school is a superior article, having received a gold medal at the New Orleans and Atlanta exhibitions, and it is safe to say that the "Gold Medal Brand" will be more than ever in demand. 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